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They would be pleased to wait on  
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**EL MAHDI.**  
ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE  
WAR IN EGYPT.

How England Became Involved in  
the Eastern War.

A Review of the Situation up to  
the Present Time.

THE PRESENT STATUS.

As a preliminary step in present-  
ing the situation of the hostilities now  
existing between England and  
Egypt, it is necessary to briefly ex-  
plain the character of the country  
where the war is being waged. Egypt  
is in the northeastern part of Africa,  
and is separated from southern Eu-  
rope and Asia by the Mediterranean  
sea. It is bounded on the east by the  
Red Sea, which separates it from  
Arabia; on the west by the great  
desert of Sahara and the Sudan,  
and on the south by Abyssinia and  
the vast unexplored region of Cen-  
tral Africa. It is traversed from  
south to north by the Nile river, a  
winding, rugged stream with many  
cascades which render its navigation  
extremely difficult, excepting for a  
short period during the rainy season.  
The country is nominally subject to  
Turkey, but is in reality an indepen-  
dent despotism, governed by a Khe-  
diva. It is divided into several  
provinces. The Soudan is an im-  
mense territory extending almost  
across Africa at its widest part. On  
the east it embraces Kordofan and  
other provinces of Egypt, and the  
country is larger than Germany,  
France and Spain combined. It is  
bounded on the north by the great  
desert, and on the south by the equa-  
torial countries of Central Africa.  
It is mostly barren, but the oases are  
inhabited by Mohammedan Arabs  
and native negroes. The eastern  
part of the Soudan, is under the con-  
trol of Egypt, garrisons being  
maintained at all the towns, though  
the various provinces are governed  
by petty sultans and chiefs. This  
much concerning the geography and  
topography of the country. And  
now a word to explain how England  
got mixed up in the matter. In 1863,  
Ismael Pasha became ruler of Egypt.  
He lavished money upon the sultan  
of Turkey to gain his good will, and  
squandered millions, which he bor-  
rowed from England and France at  
the most exorbitant rates of interest.  
The natives were refused to pay this  
interest and beaten and imprisoned  
when they would or could not. The  
debt grew so large that the interest  
could not be paid. On behalf of the  
bondholders, Ismael was deposed and  
his son, the present ruler, made  
Khedive. To secure payment of the  
pounds, a joint control was established  
over Egyptian finances by England  
and France. The native Egyptians  
were dismissed from public employ-  
ment and a swarm of English officials  
put in their places. A spirit of re-  
sistance soon manifested itself, and  
a national party was formed headed  
by Arabi Bey, an officer of the army.  
A brawl occurred in the streets of  
Alexandria and England seized the  
opportunity to suppress this party  
in rebellion against the Khedive,  
who was only a puppet in the hands  
of his English and French masters.  
France refused to co-operate and  
England resolved to act alone. Gen.  
Wolsey was sent against the rebels,  
and captured Arabi, who was ban-  
ished to Ceylon in 1881. Meanwhile  
the Arabs of the Soudan began to  
give trouble under the leadership of  
El Mahdi, the False Prophet. Kor-  
dofan, Nubia, Darfur and other eastern  
provinces of the Soudan had been  
gradually annexed to Egypt  
since 1821, but the region had never  
been reduced to entire subjection.  
It was the center of the slave trade,  
which the Arabs carried on until  
partially broken up by Gen. Gordon  
in the service of the Khedive, some  
years before. England having under-  
taken to restore order found herself  
compelled to deal with the Mahdi's  
rebels and religious fanatics. Dis-  
cussing further this new charac-  
ter in contemporary history must be  
noticed.

EL MAHDI, THE FALSE PROPHET.

It was in the early part of 1881,  
after Gordon had gone, that this in-  
dividual appeared as a prominent  
figure in the east. Mohammed Ahmed  
is a native of Dongola, and his father  
was an Arab and a carpenter. He,  
himself, was apprenticed to his un-  
cle to learn the trade of a boatman,  
but ran away and became the disci-  
ple of a fakir or head derwish who  
lived near Khartoum. He became  
very religious and was himself  
made a fakir, and in 1870, took up  
his residence on the island of Abba,  
near Kani, on the White Nile. He  
soon became noted for his devout-  
ness and became wealthy and gath-  
ered disciples about him. He mar-  
ried freely, selecting wives from  
among the families of the most influ-  
ential sheikhs of the vicinity. In  
1881 he began to assert the claim  
that he was "El Mahdi," the long-  
expected redeemer of Islam whom  
Mahomet had foretold, and claimed  
a divine commission to reform Is-  
lam, and establish a universal equal-  
ity, law, religion and community of  
goods. With these fanatical views,  
he set himself to gather about him a  
following. He addressed appeals to  
his brother fakers, one of whom in-  
formed the government, adding the  
belief that he was a madman. Raouf  
Pasha, governor of Soudan proceed-  
ed to take cognizance of him. He is  
described as tall and slim, with a  
black beard and tight brown com-  
plexion. He reads and writes with  
difficulty, but he has a good deal of  
natural ability. From his headquar-  
ters, about 150 miles above Khur-  
toun, the most important city of the  
Soudan and the gate city of Central  
Africa, he began to assert himself.  
The Mohammedans are, as a rule,  
ignorant and superstitious, many of  
them being but little better than the  
active negroes in point of civiliza-  
tion. The fakers have a powerful in-  
fluence over them and the Mahdi not  
only used his power as a spiritual  
leader but also availed himself of the  
influence of his various fathers-in-  
law, who were most of them sheikhs  
and wealthy slave-owners. He soon  
had an armed following and when  
Raouf Pasha sent out a detachment  
to bring him in, he refused it with  
the greatest ease, and in the latter  
part of 1881 also whipped a larger

force under Rashid Bey that had  
been dispatched to drive him out of  
Gebel Gadir. All this time he was  
gathering recruits by force and  
guile. In June 1882 the main  
body of the Egyptian army of the  
Soudan, under Raouf Pasha, had  
succeeded in driving him out of  
Gebel Gadir. This army was almost  
entirely destroyed by the Mahdi's  
forces. Very few of the soldiers es-  
caped and all their commanders were  
slain. These successes strengthened his  
army and his followers began to be-  
lieve he was gifted with divine pow-  
er that made him invincible. These  
victories induced him to assume the  
offensive and he began to overrun  
the country at his own will, but  
failed to achieve any success against  
the fortified towns. It was about  
this time that England's attention  
was attracted to him, after the re-  
bellion of Arabi had been suppressed.  
Late in 1882 the Mahdi assailed El  
Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, one  
of the strongest provinces, but was  
repulsed with the loss of 6,000 war-  
riors. Reinforced, he again besieged  
the town and early in 1883 the gar-  
rison surrendered, after being com-  
pelled to desperate straits. The  
forces were given the pleasant alter-  
native of being put to death or join-  
ing the Prophet's army. They chose  
the latter and the commander Iskander  
bey and all his followers became  
instrumental in gaining over officers  
and men from the Egyptian army.  
After the capture of El Obeid, the  
Mahdi remained in Kordofan, but  
his followers were actively engaged  
in the overthrow of the Soudan. Up  
to this time England had not inter-  
fered. In the early summer of 1883 another  
strong force was sent out by the  
Egyptian government, under com-  
mand of Col. Hicks, an officer who  
had done good service in the Indian  
army. Col. Hicks defeated a detach-  
ment of the Mahdi's troops in the  
district of Senaar, on April 20, killing  
over 300 of the rebels. The rainy  
season, however, compelled him to  
suspend operations until fall and on  
Sept. 9th, he began to move toward  
El Obeid, a distance of 230 miles into  
the interior. A part of his force  
were Englishmen, but they were  
fighting under the Egyptian govern-  
ment. This army was annihilated  
in the desert and not a man escaped  
to tell the tale. It was at this time  
that the rebels, whose fate became  
known from rebel sources, England  
still refrained from taking part in  
the fighting, but after this massacre  
she decided to send Gen. Gordon to  
Khartoum to "look" upon the evacua-  
tion of the Soudan by the rebel  
forces.

GORDON GOES TO KHARTOUM.

Gen. Gordon left England Jan. 18,  
1884, to report on the military situa-  
tion and provide in the best manner  
for the safety of the European popu-  
lation of Khartoum and the Egypt-  
ian garrisons throughout the coun-  
try, as well as for the evacuation of  
the Soudan by both the Egyptian and  
rebel forces and to restore order.  
There were about 20,000 Egyptian  
soldiers and several times as many  
rebels. Gen. Gordon was sent alone  
as an ambassador and not as a mili-  
tary commander. Gordon's original  
intention was to go to Port Said, pass  
through the Suez Canal and go by  
way of the Red Sea to Suakin and then  
cross the desert 300 miles to Berber  
on the Nile, but he changed his plans  
and went up the Nile to Cairo to  
consult with the Khedive. That ruler  
appointed him Governor General of  
Soudan and so he set out up the Nile  
in his dual capacity. He went as far  
as Korosko and then crossed the great  
barrier to Berber with a single ca-  
ro, on camels. They traversed the 240  
miles in 9 days. Passing up the Nile  
100 miles further Gordon reached  
Khartoum Feb. 18th. He had been  
instructed to assume command of the  
garrison at Khartoum and return the  
soldiers until his work was ac-  
complished. One of his first acts was  
to proclaim the Mahdi Sultan of Kor-  
dofan, to pacify him. He then re-  
mitted one-half the taxes, liberated  
the prisoners confined for non-pay-  
ment of taxes and permitted the Arabs  
to continue the prosecution of the  
slave-trade. He made a bundle out of  
the whips and bastinado rods used  
to oppress the natives, together with  
the record books of unpaid taxes.  
The Egyptians were quite willing to  
submit to Gordon's orders and leave  
the Soudan, but the Arabs refused to  
be pacified. In March El Mahdi  
took command of his forces in person  
and with an army of 300,000 men  
boldly announced his purpose of  
driving out both Egyptians and In-  
dians. On March 15th Gen. Gordon  
with 3,000 native troops fought a bat-  
tle at Halfa, ten miles down the  
river from Khartoum, and through  
the treachery of two Pashas, whom  
he afterwards shot, was defeated.  
In the meantime Gen. Graham had  
captured Tokar, 500 miles away, on  
the Red Sea, and defeated Osman  
Digna. Gordon then telegraphed for  
help and returned to the fortified  
town of Khartoum and anxiously  
awaited for England to send help.  
He had 9,500 native soldiers under  
his command. The town is at the  
junction of the White Nile and Blue  
Nile, 1,500 miles from the sea port of  
Alexandria at the mouth of the main  
river and about 1400 miles from  
Cairo, the seat of government of  
Egypt. Notwithstanding the urgen-  
cy of Gordon's appeal England dili-  
gently waited for months and it was not  
until September that Gen. Wolsey  
was sent to the rescue. He was given  
command of 10,000 picked men, with  
Gen. Stewart, Gen. Earl, Gen. Be-  
sford and other gallant officers as his  
subordinates.

WOSELEY'S EXPEDITION.

The distance from Southampton  
England, to Port Said, Egypt, is 2960  
miles by water, through the Medi-  
terranean Sea. Port Said is at the  
mouth of the Suez Canal and by the  
Red Sea the distance to Suakin is  
about 900 miles. Across the desert  
from Suakin to Khartoum is about  
400 miles more. By this route there  
is about 4200 miles from England  
to Khartoum. If Gen. Wolsey had  
pushed on this way he could have  
rescued Gordon by the first of Nov.,  
or before. But he went up the Nile  
which is by the winding course 1500  
miles from Port Said, or 200 miles  
further. Navigation is very difficult  
and tedious and is now of reaching  
Khartoum in six weeks, Wolsey  
was four months in getting to Korti,  
300 miles below Khartoum. He then  
divided his force of 10,000 men, send-  
ing Gen. Stewart with 1,500 men by

land through the desert, Col. Wilson  
with three steamers up the river,  
remained at Korti with half his force  
himself and let Gen. Earl stop at  
Berber, above Korti and Gen. Be-  
sford at Berber still further up. With  
his forces thus scattered he remained  
inactive through December and a part  
of January.

On Jan. 17 Gen. Stewart fought a  
battle near Abu Klea Wells and a  
week later fought a second. In these  
engagements 200 of his 1400 men  
were killed and disabled, he himself  
being wounded. He finally intrenched  
himself at Metemeh, half way be-  
tween Berber and Khartoum. In  
this battle the Arabs were repulsed  
with heavy loss. In the meantime,  
Col. Wilson continued up the Nile  
and reached Khartoum Jan. 21. He  
found the city in the hands of the  
enemy, Gen. Gordon and garrison  
having been betrayed and massacred  
two days before. Col. Wilson was  
torturedly attacked and in attempting  
to escape down the river, two of his  
boats were wrecked on an island,  
with the loss of several men. Lord  
Beresford went up from Berber and  
rescued him from his perilous posi-  
tion a few days later, but lost several  
men in a fight with the Arabs.

This brings us up to the present  
month. Gen. Wolsey has called  
for help from England and in the  
meantime is concentrating his scat-  
tered forces at Korti. Gen. Earl in  
passing up from Berber was attacked  
and he and several men killed, though  
the force finally joined Beresford at  
Berber. Gen. Wolsey is now at  
Korti with half his force. This town  
is in communication with England  
by telegraph. Gen. Brackenbury  
and Gen. Beresford with about 2,500  
men have undertaken to retreat from  
Berber to Korti and Col. Butler, who  
succeeded Gen. Stewart who died  
last week from wounds received in  
battle, and Col. Wilson are at Abu  
Klea Wells with 1900 men. The  
whole country is swarming with  
armed Arabs and the chances are  
so much against them that the three  
detachments at Korti will be attacked  
with extreme danger and difficulty.  
In the meantime the hot season is  
settling in and the soldiers are sick-  
ening and dying from the intense heat.  
The Nile is so low that retreat by  
boat is out of the question and the  
English are running short of supplies.  
Their food and much of their ammu-  
nition have been captured by the  
rebels who hold every important  
town except Korti. After mulling at  
Korti the whole army will attempt to  
fall back to Dabeh near Korosko,  
and throw up intrenchments and  
wait till the Nile rises in June or  
until help can cross the desert from  
Suakin. A strong force is now en-  
route to Suakin. The situation of  
the British army is very critical and  
the chances are that there will be  
hard fighting and perhaps even  
worse defeats before help can  
reach the handful of troops who are  
surrounded by 300,000 Arab warriors,  
inspired to deeds of blood by hate and  
fanaticism. Gen. Gordon being dead  
Wolsey has no object in view and  
England has not decided what to  
do. The first step will be to secure his  
own safety and then if reinforcements  
arrive the British government an-  
nounces that Khartoum will be re-  
captured to vindicate the honor of  
England and then the whole country  
will be evacuated and turned over  
to the Mahdi's followers. This propos-  
ed evacuation may be found to be  
the hardest part of the undertaking.  
The much longer is speculation.  
The failure of the present campaign  
is now attracting the attention of the  
whole world, and the one fact that  
stands out prominently is that Wol-  
sey is grossly inefficient as a mili-  
tary commander.

The latest advices indicate that  
the situation is growing more critical  
every day for the British army. Gen.  
Butler's division is constantly men-  
aced and Gen. Brackenbury's is also  
in great danger. The chances are  
that these commands will not be able  
to join Wolsey at Korti. Even  
should they succeed in doing so,  
Wolsey's whole force of something  
over 8,000 men would be in danger  
of annihilation in a retreat. It is an-  
nounced that Wolsey will retreat  
to Dabeh and leave another divi-  
sion to fight the Arabs. England is  
sending troops but it will be long months  
before they can reinforce Wolsey.  
The British lion has allowed his tail  
to be caught in a trap and he will  
have cause for gratulation if he ever  
gets it out.

When Tried Always Preferred.

When they once become acquaint-  
ed with it, ladies invariably prefer  
Parker's Hair Lotion to any similar  
preparation. It makes the hair soft  
and glossy, arrests its falling off, pro-  
motes new growth, restores the origi-  
nal color, and has no rival as a dress-  
ing. Not a dye, not oily, highly per-  
fumed. Only 50c. at druggists.

How They Play The Piano in New  
Orleans.

I was loitering around the streets  
last night," said Jim Nelson, one of  
the oldest loquacious engineers run-  
ning into New Orleans, "and as I  
had nothing to do, I dropped into a  
concert, and heard a slick-looking  
Frenchman play a piano in a way  
that made me feel all over in spits.  
As soon as he sat down on the stool,  
I knew by the way he handled him-  
self that he understood the machine  
he was running. He tapped the keys  
as they came, just as if they were  
gongs and he wanted to see if he  
had traver enough. Then he looked  
up, as if he wanted to know how  
much steam he was carrying, and the  
next moment he pulled open the thro-  
tles and sailed out on the main line as  
if he was half an hour late.  
"You could hear his thunder over  
culverts and bridges, and getting fast-  
er and faster, until the fellow rocked  
about in his seat like a caryatid. Some-  
how, I thought it was old 99 pulling  
a passenger train and getting out of  
the way of a 'special.' The fellow  
worked the keys on the middle divi-  
sion like lightning, and then he flew  
along the north end of the line until  
the drivers went around like a buzz  
saw, and I got excited. About the  
time I was going to tell him to cut  
her off a little, he kicked the dampers  
under the machine wide open, and  
piled the throttle away back in the  
tender, and—Jerusalem Junipers! how  
he did run! I couldn't stand it any  
longer, and yelled to him that she  
was 'pounding' on the left side, and  
if he wasn't careful he'd drop his ash-  
pan.  
"But he didn't hear. No one heard

me. Everything was flying and  
whizzing. Telegraph poles on the  
side of the track looked like a row of  
corn-stalks, the trees appeared to be a  
mud-bank and all the time the ex-  
haust of the oil machine sounded  
like the hum of a bumble-bee. I  
tried to yell out, but my tongue  
couldn't move. He went around  
curves like a bullet, slipped an ec-  
centric, blew out his soft plug, went  
down grades fifty feet to the mile, and  
not a confounded brake set. She  
went by the meeting point at a mile  
and a half a minute, and calling for  
more steam. My hair stood up like  
a cat's tail, because I knew the game  
was up.

"Sure enough, dead ahead of us  
was the head-light of the 'special.'  
In a claze I heard the crash as they struck,  
and I saw cars shivered into atoms,  
people mashed and mangled and  
bleeding and gasping for water. I  
heard another crash as the French  
professor struck the deep keys away  
down on the lower end of the south-  
ern division, and then I came to my  
senses. There he was at a dead stand-  
still, with the door of the fire-box of  
the machine open, wiping the perspi-  
ration off his face and bowing at  
the people before him. If I live to  
be a thousand years old I'll never  
forget the ride that Frenchman gave  
me on a piano."—Times Democrat.

Vanderbilt's Money Couldn't Buy  
It.

The Acworth News and Farmer of  
this week says: Mrs. Elizabeth Baker,  
living within three miles of Ac-  
worth, remarked that Vanderbilt's  
fortune could not buy from her what  
six bottles of Swift's Specific has  
done for her. Her statement is as  
follows: For thirty-one years I have  
suffered almost death from that hor-  
rible disease, scrofula. For years I  
was unable to do anything in keeping  
up my domestic affairs. Last Octo-  
ber I was induced to try Swift's Spe-  
cific, and used two boxes, as was  
much benefited by it that I pur-  
chased four more from Messrs. North-  
cutt & Johnson, which has almost en-  
tirely relieved me. I feel like a new  
person, and can do all my own house-  
work. Before I took the S. S. S., my  
life was a burden, as my entire per-  
son was covered with sores, and in  
this miserable condition I did not  
care to live. I have tried every known  
remedy, and my case was generally  
regarded as incurable. I had been  
tried by the best physicians to no  
avail. I most heartily recommend  
Swift's Specific to the afflicted.  
Messrs. Northcutt & Johnson, mer-  
chants at Acworth, say: We know  
Mrs. Elizabeth Baker personally; we  
are familiar with her case. She is  
highly esteemed in this community.

Rheumatism Twenty Years.

I have been a sufferer from rheu-  
matism for twenty years, at times  
with almost intolerable pain. I had  
the best medical treatment, and took  
all sorts of remedies, but without re-  
lief. Being reduced almost to walk  
with crutches, I was induced to try  
Swift's Specific, and it acted like a  
charm, and I am to-day entirely re-  
lieved. I have thrown away my  
crutches, and am in excellent health.  
I believe Swift's Specific will cure the  
worst cases of rheumatism.  
Mrs. Ezna Mennison, Macon, Ga.,  
Aug. 4, '81.

Rheumatism Forty Years.

Thomson, Ga., Aug. 16, 1881.—I  
used three bottles of your Swift's  
Specific for a forty year's standing  
case of rheumatism. After taking  
three bottles I was able to plow.  
I consider it a God-send to the af-  
flicted.  
J. B. WALKER.  
Treatise on Blood and Skin Dis-  
eases mailed free.  
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta,  
Ga.

SUPPOSED TO BE FUNNY.

To-morrow is the anniversary of  
the birth of George Washington, and  
the best of us even that Will Hays  
will call it "Birthdays to Washington"  
in his river column in the Courier-  
Journal. He has made that particu-  
lar joke its service annually for fifteen  
years, and it will find no rest in this.  
—Louisville Times.

The Courier-Journal tells of a  
Mrs. Smith, aged 101 years,  
who died in Columbus, Ohio, who  
became a mother at fifty-eight and  
again at sixty-eight. Her step-mother,  
112 years old, lives in Henry County,  
Alabama, and has a half-sister who  
is over a hundred years of age. The  
logical conclusion is that the old  
woman was preposterously lazy  
through life; that if she had been a  
wholesaler, she would have been over  
two hundred years old, and that Mr.  
Mulligan was not fatally injured by  
the late heavy frost.—Capital.

The Georgetown Times says that  
out in Missouri they have hugging  
parties for the benefit of the churches,  
and gives the following schedule of  
prices:

Girls under sixteen, 25 cents for  
each hug of two minutes; from sixteen  
to twenty years of age, 50 cents;  
from twenty to twenty-five, 75 cents;  
school matrons, 40 cents; widows,  
according to looks, from 10 cents to  
\$2; old maids, three cents apiece, or  
two for a nickel, and not any limit of  
time. Ministers are not charged.  
Editors pay in advertisements, but  
are not allowed to participate until  
everybody else is through.

We are informed, says the Win-  
chester (Ky.) Democrat, that the  
latest craze in this city is a knit silk  
garment worn as a luck-piece or a  
charm, society ladies believing  
that she who puts one of these be-  
witching little creatures on the first  
day of the year and wears it contin-  
uously, will certainly marry during  
the year. We suspect there is efficacy  
in it. We have been told that the  
ordinary garter is a very attractive  
thing, that in fact it possesses a sort  
of electrical attractivity. We are told  
that the mother of a young lady  
who has worn one since the new  
year, was very much pleased with  
the little article, and proposed knit-  
ting a "fellow" for it, but the young  
lady declined, saying she had con-  
fidence in the siren ringlet and pre-  
ferred the natural coming of the fel-  
low.—Commercial.

Sacks for putting up meat for sale  
at this office, cheap.

GO TO

**NO. 2 WITHERS BLOCK**

AND YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF

**Staple and Fancy Groceries**

—OFFERED FOR SALE BY—  
**CHARLES McKEE & CO.,**

who have by fair dealing and low prices and  
good goods built up a large trade. Free deliv-  
ery, and goods delivered at any time. Call and  
examine our stock.

**IMPORTANT To Young Men!  
To Young Ladies!**

Learn that which will be of benefit to you when you become men and women.  
**THE EVANSVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**  
At the corner of Third and Main Streets, Evansville, Ind.,  
MEETS THE DEMAND.

WE GIVE A THOROUGH and Practical Course in Book-Keeping, teaching  
the best and latest forms of books as used in the many different kinds of busi-  
ness.

WE GIVE A THOROUGH Course in Business Penmanship.  
WE GIVE A THOROUGH and Practical Course in Short-Hand.  
WE GIVE A THOROUGH Course in Commercial Law.

WE GIVE A COURSE of Business Training that is worth money to whoever takes it.  
OUR SCHOOL IS OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, and students can enter at any time.  
WE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION to all who are interested in practical education.

**CURNICK & RANK, Principal**

STORMS. FIRE.  
Long, Garrett Co.,  
1882

**STORM & FIRE INSURANCE**  
ON  
Dwellings, Live Stock  
AND  
Farm Property.

Office in Garrett & Wil-  
liams' New Building, over  
Russell's Store.

**Don't Forget Honest John!**

He has just arrived and can be found on the corner of  
**NASHVILLE AND VIRGINIA STS.,**

With a Handsome stock of Fall and Winter Wear of  
**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,**

**BOOTS & SHOES.** A Full Line of MILLINERY GOODS—Latest Styles  
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HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A

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AND WILL SELL SO THAT ALL CAN LIVE.

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AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH HIS  
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Dr. Samuel Hedges' Alterative Compound Sar-  
saparilla with Iodine Patash. The Compound is  
purely vegetable, each article of ingredient is  
perfectly harmless in itself, having been selected  
from roots and herbs possessing great medicinal  
properties, when combined forms a most power-  
ful, efficient, and pleasant medicine for the re-  
moval and permanent cure of all diseases arising  
from an impure state of system, viz: Chills,  
Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's evil, Scald-  
head or Tetter, Chronic Sore Eyes,  
Old or Chronic Sores of all kinds, Boils, Pimples, Syphilis  
treatment, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Nervous De-  
bility, Liver Complaint, Induration of the Kidneys and Blad-  
der, removes and invigorates the system; acts gently on the  
bowels, as a purgative and for general debility, it is a most  
excellent remedy.

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**ETHIOPIAN PILE OINTMENT,**

A never failing remedy for Itch, Bleeding,  
Itching, Internal or Protruding Piles. Gives al-  
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PILE  
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